

Kentucky

Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (KY.) UNION.

TURPKIN ROAD.

The citizens of Maysville held a meeting the 24th inst., to take the sense of the citizens on the mode of application to the Legislature to incorporate a company to turnpike the road from Maysville to Lexington.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the citizens of the towns and counties most directly interested in the road, and the members of that committee have addressed a circular letter corresponding with the views of the meeting. The citizens of a large portion of our state, are deeply interested in this road and its antiquation—it has been for some years, apparent to every careful observer, that this section of the road cannot be made to sustain the continually accumulating pressure of business upon it, without at once making it a perfect road, or by some radical change in the mode of repairing it. Under the present mode it has been impossible for a considerable portion of the most important part of every year for perhaps the last five or six years. Some more efficient means are imperatively necessary to be used, and it is time that those most deeply interested should consult with each other respecting the best means to accomplish so necessary and so desirable an object.

CIRCULAR.

To the citizens of Mason county, Fleming, Nicholas, Bourbon and Fayette; and the several towns and counties, bordering on or contiguous to the great road leading from Maysville to Lexington.

The present fellow citizens, is a period highly to be esteemed and cherished; the spade, the scythe and the plough, are every where, in our beloved country, in successful operation; and shielded by the best of governments, canals, roads, every improvement that can facilitate the intercourse, or promote the interchange of benefits, in our wide spread land, is progressing with an almost magic stride. Among our sister states, New York is drawing the plentiful productions of her remotest fields and forests, by means of her canals and roads, into convenient points for exportation, or for home supply, while Pennsylvania, emulous of her exertion, is following close in her pursuits, and furnishing her neighbors with fuel, drawn from her distant coal mines, of which only a water transportation could have admitted. New Jersey is about to pour the waters of the Delaware into her harbour at Staten Island, by her canal near Trenton, and will thus be enabled to export the production of her celebrated iron mines, and manufactures, in rivalry with the world. Our sister Ohio, by opening to us another, and a broader market, (a New-York) than that to which we are now limited, (New-Orleans,) though her canal to the Lakes, (which is rapidly progressing,) will render us less liable to loss than at present, from the fluctuations and injuries of southern climate.

The general government, too, is liberally contributing to give stability to the union of the states by her great national roads; with the western branch of which, now progressing to Columbus, and intended to continue on to St. Louis, in Missouri, we may hope to become connected, by a road reaching out to Chillicothe. In short, from North to South, we see mountains perforated, and approaches becoming easy and familiar, of points and places which nature seems to have declared almost impracticable. Kentucky, by opening the canal round the falls of Ohio, will present as it were a new era to western commerce; and we would now look up, with earnest expectation, to our next legislature, for authority and aid, in improving the great post road from this place to Lexington, by a turnpike. To this valuable work, you, fellow citizens, are most ardently interested with us, and our object in this addressing you, is to effect a united application to that body, for an act of incorporation empowering us to pursue the work, and induce them to take such a number of shares in the stock, as shall serve to assure us of the needed capital.

To the general government, we would also apply for pecuniary assistance; not doubt of our success; for this improvement, though local, in a great degree, blends with us, in a variety, an obviously general interest; such as has engaged the aid of Congress in several of the state canals, now in execution—the Dismal Swamp canal in Virginia, and that uniting the Delaware and Chesapeake, &c. This road, too, we should only consider as a precursor from the point of termination, we now propose, (Lexington,) to an extension of it south-westwardly through Tennessee, to New Orleans. To the countries also, out immediately contiguous to the road now intended, but whose interests would be ultimately promoted, by a way, on which more than double the quantity of produce now born in market, by a team of the same force, could be effected; productions too heavy to bear the expense of transportation, at present, might become a leading object to transact, and heavy articles of domestic necessity, such as salt, sugar, &c. be received in return, on better terms than they are now procured. With this view, the principal roads branching off from this into the interior, might also, by slow degrees, be turnpiked, say, three, four, or five miles a year, with a small addition to their county, or by incorporated stock, until the state, very generally, could enjoy, in winter as in summer, the benefits of easy and safe transmission of their surplus products to the several points or places of exportation.

By the best calculation we have been able to make, the intended road, from this place to Lexington, passing through Washington, Maysville, the Lower Blue Licks, Millersburg and Paris, would cost, generally, about four thousand dollars a mile, though parts much less, from the greater contiguity of materials.

The whole amount of costs, then, would be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, in shares of one hundred dollars each, would be twenty-five hundred. Admit, then, that the general government would take five hundred, the remaining number, when divided among the farmers and citizens interested in the road, would be but a small contribution for

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

so good a purpose, were no interest in return, to accrue. But we have no doubt of its proving a highly beneficial stock, and this town alone, proposes by its stock, to perfect the road to Washington, four miles. Many individuals, unable to advance money for shares, might unite in societies, take stock, and pay the amount in labor on the road; while all would derive benefit from the circulation of such a sum of money.

Having thus, fellow-citizens, as concisely as the purpose would admit, given you our views on this subject, we would request and propose, that town and neighborhood meetings may be held throughout the proposed distance, and committees chosen, who will inquire, without delay, what number of shares would be taken, and correspond with us; that so a well concerted and united application may be prepared for the early meeting of the legislature, and matters so matured, that in spring the work may be commenced.

With great respect, in behalf of the citizens of Maysville, and as their committee we remain, your obedient servants,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
VAL. PEERS,
JOHN SUMRALI,
PETER GRANT,
WILLIAM E. PHILLIPS,
ANDREW M. JANUARY,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL.

The following sketch of our neighboring republic will be found extremely interesting, there is scarcely a civilized country in the world of which so little is known, as of Guatemala. The salubrity of the atmosphere of its capital, and the fertility of its soil will invite further research from our enterprising countrymen—and the projected canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, will we hope make us all better acquainted.—*U. S. Gazette.*

GUATEMALA, June 15th, 1826.—I take great pleasure in complying with your request. On the 17th of April, we anchored in the harbor of Omao. This is the principal Atlantic port for the trade of this city and the state of Guatemala. It is situated on the south west side of the bay of Honduras, and about sixty miles from the bottom of the bay. The margin of the bay is clothed with heavy timber, logwood and mahogany are the most valuable. The soil is fertile, and produces in great abundance all the tropical fruits. An officer of the treasury (called here the director of the public credit) informs me that they are about to introduce extensively the cultivation of black pepper in that region. It is ascertained from experiments that the pepper produced in that quarter is of superior quality. This officer has promised me a specimen of the pepper, which I will send to the United States. On the 20th of April, I sailed from Omao in a small schooner I had chartered, and in the evening of the 21st landed at Isabel, distant from Omao about 150 miles. Isabel is situated on the south west side of the gulf of Dulee, and within a few leagues of the bay of Dulee. The gulf is connected with the bay of Honduras by a river, very deep, and in some places not three hundred feet wide. The banks in some places, are several hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular, covered generally with laurel and shrubbery of luxuriant growth. Vessels drawing more than seven feet water, have to unload at Omao, and the merchandise to be transported in lighters to Isabel. The only obstruction to the navigation, is at the north of the river Dulee; where the vessel I came in, drawing five and a half feet water, rubbed three times. Omao and Isabel are small towns. The climate on the coast of Honduras, and the gulf of Dulee, is hot, and at some seasons of the year very unhealthy. Foreign merchants for this city, and the interior of the country, is transported from Isabel on mules, and on the backs of the Indians. Three hundred pounds weight is the common load for each mule; each Indian carries about the same. The cargo or pack, is suspended to a broad strap of raw hide, which goes over the forehead of the Indian, and rests on his back. They are beasts of burden and properly called head teams. The distance from Isabel to Guatemala, is 210 miles. The country is an alternation of high mountains, mostly without timber, and valleys of rich land. The roads or paths, are in a primitive condition. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of merchandise transported along the track it is only wide enough to admit the passage of mules. The Andes are very high in this part of the continent. In the dry season, the want of water, clouds of dust, and the vertical rays of a blazing sun, renders travelling disagreeable.

I was eight days performing the journey of 210 miles from Isabel to Guatemala, and of reasonable industry. From my progress you can form some idea of the badness of the roads. This city is situated in latitude 14° north, in a rich valley and in a most delightful climate. Its elevation is estimated at 5000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants scarcely know a change of temperature during the year.—There is one contrived season. The thermometer since my arrival has ranged from 65 to 75. A gentleman in another part of the city informs me, that his thermometer being exposed one day stood 80. Yet when the mercury was at that degree, the freshness and elasticity of the breeze was delicious. The weather reminds me of our sweetest May days. Within twenty leagues of this city there is every climate. Within six or eight leagues, and in view is the great volcano called here the Volcano de Agua, which by its eruptions destroyed old Guatemala, supposed to be 14 or 15,000 feet high from which this city is supplied with fire. Within a few leagues from thence on the shores of the Pacific is the parching climate of Africa, under the equator.

This variety of climate affords an equal variety of productions—Greece are to be seen every day in this market the productions of all countries. In view, and distant about five leagues from this city, are the volcanoes called Macatun. Near them the earth is almost continually trembling. This is a celebrated watering place, much frequented for the medical qualities of the springs. The population of this Republic is estimated at upwards of two millions. The inhabitants of this city are variously stated at from 40 to 60,000. The streets are 33 feet wide, well paved with limestone, and a rivulet in the centre of each. The houses are all one story, (except churches) with thick walls to resist the frequent earthquakes, plastered inside and out with lime and covered with red tile. The gardens and yards are ornamented with flowers of rich hues, with oranges and lemon trees and the shrubbery common to tropical climates, and with one or more fountains of pure water in each. The public square is 450 feet rectangular and substantially paved, one side of which is filled up by the cathedral and its appurtenances—on the other three sides there are public edifices. In the centre of the square there is a magnificent fountain or reservoir.

The whole amount of costs, then, would be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, in shares of one hundred dollars each, would be twenty-five hundred. Admit, then, that the general government would take five hundred, the remaining number, when divided among the farmers and citizens interested in the road, would be but a small contribution for

MARNIX VIRDEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1826.—30-tf.

FOREIGN.

SITUATION OF ENGLAND.

The unparrelled distresses which have visited the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, involving, in their vortex, immense masses of population, who can see no hope of relief from the wretchedness despair and starvation which surrounds them, have naturally excited in the minds of the reflecting the most fearful apprehensions for the consequences, which, it would seem, must inevitably result from such a state of things. It is stated in the latest London papers that the government are at length convinced by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen engaged in the Northern manufactures, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some application on the subject, from the Committee at Floyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempts at raising a new subscription, as the Government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

Baltimore American.

A Liverpool paper, in allusion to these distresses, has the following strong language:—"In our opinion, the time has arrived for the country to meet the difficulties in which she is involved. We are at peace and may adjust our affairs; for the present state of our finances resemble in no slight degree the state in which France was when she stood on the verge of the Revolution, and when the virtuous Turgot told his infatuated king that the first cannon ball which was fired would involve his kingdom in bankruptcy. We ought then to seize this opportunity and by the adoption of wise and vigorous measures, place ourselves in a position to repel insults and to compete with other nations. The expenditures of the country ought with an unsparring hand, to be reduced. The public property ought to be appropriated to public purposes, and if this be not sufficient let the Crown Lands, some portion of the enormous revenue of Corporations, and of the Church be applied to liquidate the national debt; in short let all property be taxed for this purpose, and let us, in a manner worthy a great nation, abandon those expedients fraught with danger to the State, and destructive to the fortunes and happiness of the People. We may equivocate as much as we please, we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, the government is insolvent, and, like individual insolvents, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off our old debts, repudiate our former follies and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national property.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—*Her. & Co.*—The payment of the sums due to France, for the acknowledgement of Hayti's independence causes very considerable difficulty to President Boyer. An attempt was made a short time since to obtain something from the mines, and great expectations, formed that the result would relieve the government from the necessity of resorting to taxation, but, after exploring them, no traces of either gold or silver could be discovered, and the project was abandoned. Immediate recourse must now be had to direct taxation, for which the people are by no means prepared, and in many instances they are ready to dispute the power of the government to compel its payment. The result of this disagreement between the parties, it is feared will be rebellion or revolution, either of which is much to be deprecated in the present situation of the Island.

The British Consul General it is expected will shortly return to this country, as he is unable to do anything in furtherance of the views of his government with the President of Hayti, and the circumstance of his having been *guillotined* as a colored stroke of policy by Englishmen, who seem to have forgotten the fact that the people of the Island are as tenacious about colour as those of any part of the world. A report was recently circulated in Port Principe on the 2d of July, that the Consul had landed in his intimation, and fixed on a time for his departure, unless his proposals should be acceded to, and it is the general impression that he would have permission to depart at the most convenient opportunity, the government having no further claims on his attentions. Speaking upon this subject, one of our intelligent correspondents, residing in the Island, remarks:—

"The sanguine expectations of the Englishmen here, as to what Mr. M'Kenzie, the British Consul was to accomplish, and the probable failure of his success in any one point, are striking instances of the gullibility of John Bull. Mr. M'Kenzie confesses the *guillotined*, and acknowledges himself to have been fairly duped, at the same time he expresses his admiration of the correct information respecting these people as displayed in the *Panama message*."

Respecting the unpleasant situation in which the president of the Republic finds himself placed, our correspondent writes to this effect:—

"We have a report that the President is either going to resign by request, or from the embarrassed situation of the country, rendering his post no longer tenable. Other causes than his maladministration have conduced to bring about the distresses under which the people labour, and which were out of his power to guard against, had he been wiser than what he is—still, these people do not look up to the hidden mysteries of things," and are apt to condemn where they should approve.

Another letter from Port au Prince dated the 16th of July, received at this office, says:—"This place has become very sickly—on Friday last we buried young Mr. Greer, son of George Greer, merchant of our city; he was sick but a very few days—a Mr. Clough, who arrived here six months since from England, as a merchant was buried this afternoon—he has left a wife in a most distressed situation—several of my acquaintances are now sick."—*Gazette.*

Lexington, Ky. April 21, 1826.—16—6m.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hatting Business. Apply at my Sale shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run.

JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—27—tf.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

TAKEN UP
BY Joel Bryant living in Jessamine county three miles from Nicholasville, near the Hickman road; one SOULREL MARE, ball face; left foot white, blind in the right eye; fifteen hands high; 19 or 20 years old; no brand perceptible. Appraised to \$9 before me the 17th day of June 1826.

A copy from my stray book.
35th ANDREW M'CAMPBELL.

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARD & ROBINSON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of every general assortment of MERCHANTIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.

May 21, 1826—18-tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.

Lexington, May 1, 1826—18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOTHS and CASSIMERES low for cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE TREES,

WILL BE KEPT AT

JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,

On Main-street, Lexington,

where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10-tf.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, upon petition of the heirs of Jane Thomson, by their guardian, G. Thomson, to sell real estate; 1 Newbold Crockett, commissioner appointed to sell said land,

On the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1826,

On the premises exposed at public auction, at the late dwelling of John Shannon deceased, the TRACT OF LAND, of which said John Shannon died possessed, except about twenty-four acres thereof,

FOREIGN.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The National Intelligencer of the 16th inst., speaking on the subject of the canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean, by means of the waters of the Nicaragua Lake, the charter for which has been granted to a company of gentlemen in New-York, attributes to the presence of our Minister at Guatemala the success of that company's agent, over the agent of a British company, in obtaining said charter. And although the latter had, to his exertions, the powerful auxiliary of a large sum, which was offered for the charter, yet a partiality for our republican institutions outweighed with the government of Guatemala the advantage to be derived from a mere pecuniary consideration, and secured to the American company the benefits that may result from the contract. However great the influence of our Minister in determining the preference that has been given in this instance to citizens of the United States over those of Great Britain, and we have no wish to detract from the merits of our Minister in this or any other respect, yet we cannot forbear to remark that the very favourable opinion entertained by the central republic for the government and political institutions of our country, was not, probably, without its effect.—From the late province of St. Salvador, now an independent republic, it will be recalled, a commission of three of her most distinguished citizens was sent to our government some three years since, by whom was communicated the wish of the people to be considered as a component part of our confederated republic. The reception of these gentlemen met with from our government, and the flattering attentions they received from individuals impressed them favourably towards our country; and though their proposition could not be accepted, yet they made no show of disappointment but took occasion, before leaving the country, to acknowledge the politeness of those of our citizens of whose hospitality they had participated. It was the good fortune of our Minister to meet one of these commissioners, Don Manuel Jose Arce, in the person of the President of the Republic of Central America, and who availed himself of the opportunity to make some return for the good offices he and his copatriots received during the short time they staid in our country. This but adds to the many incidents, of almost daily occurrence, each furnishing in itself a reason for drawing closer the bonds of fellowship between this and the sister republics of the South.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Boston Daily Advertiser received this morning, states, that Col. De Bezenet, on Thursday last, waited on the President, at Quincy, with despatches from our commercial agent at Guatemala, authenticating the intelligence communicated in the foregoing article.—The Government of Central America called for proposals for such an undertaking about a year since, and several companies have been formed in Europe, for the purpose and have presented their claims. The company with whom the contract is now made, are to have the right of toll, and certain exclusive privileges, which the persons interested think of great value. It is supposed that the undertaking will receive countenance from the Government of the United States. The persons now composing the company in New York, propose to extend it through all parts of the Union, making it as much as possible a national concern, and will apply to Congress, it is said, for incorporation, by the name of "THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC JUNCTION CANAL COMPANY," with a capital of \$5,000,000. The undertakers are very sanguine as to the practicability of the scheme, and the profit of the speculation, as well as the national and commercial advantages to be derived from its execution. We understand they mean shortly to solicit the co-operation of our capitalists, and exhibit a detailed exposition of their views.

It is worthy of remark, that by the success which have attended the efforts of Major De Burhan, and his enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced, and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniards who travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the auspices of Napoleon, and under the feigned name of Al Bey, in the character of a tortoise; namely that there must exist an immense lake or sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers above mentioned, reached and examined an interior lake 200 miles long, and 150 broad, called lake Tchad. If Major De Burhan's account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable lakes in the world, it thus described:

"It is situated in 16 deg. of E. longitude, & 13 1/2 of N. latitude, is about two thousand miles long from east to west, by one hundred and fifty broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangara, as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map in which it is. The Jolha or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Jolha receives a river called the Yom, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about four hundred miles in the south-west, and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger.

"Another river, six times as large, with a delta of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the lake from the south, and is called the Shari, which may be, but most probably is not the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this lake thought has no afflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its northern margin. The Lake Tchad has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Candombas, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats and rob or carry into slavery the people living near its banks. The lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants and hyenas driven from their retreats on its banks, by the waters, destroy the small crops of the villagers, and carry off the cattle, or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages."

Flags of the South American States.

Flag of Upper Peru.—The ground color deep red, on each side two green bands vertical, each a foot long, in the middle of the red ground, five crowns, interlaced with olives and laurels, having each a golden star in the centre; four of these stars make a square, and the fifth crown is placed in the middle. The small flag of the republic differs only in having one crown in the centre instead of five.

Lower Peru.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one of which is white, the lower deep red.

Flag of Chili.—An upper horizontal band, divided into two parts, the first, blue, with a white star in the middle, the second white; a lower horizontal band entirely red.

Colombia.—Three horizontal bands, the highest of which is red, that in the centre blue and the lowest yellow.

Guatemala.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue, and the middle one white.

Buenos Ayres.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue, and the middle one white.

Mexico.—Three distinct bands, the upper green, the middle white, and the lower one red.

Paraguay.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one blue and the other yellow.

Hayti.—Two horizontal bands, the higher blue, the other red.

Brazil.—A yellow colored parallelogram, forming a green square, the imperial crown surrounded by nineteen stars, for the 19 provinces, is set in the centre of the yellow parallelogram.

A letter from Mexico predicts, that it is the destiny of Commodore Porter, at the head of the allied navies of Colombia and Mexico, to exact from Spain, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgement of the independence of the southern republics. We sincerely hope that the prediction may speedily be realized.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday, Liverpool papers of the 21st and London of the 16th of July are received. They furnish only a few additional items of intelligence.

The distresses are so great in Ireland, that at Kilkenny, the bakers' baskets were reduced to the sticks. One woman who had taken a loaf, and devoured part of it, declared, that neither her nor her children had tasted any thing for three days, excepting hay and water.

The Stirling Bank at Glasgow, had failed—business very dull in the place.

The Belfast weavers had forwarded a memorial to the government, praying leave to emigrate.

A ship which had arrived at Plymouth from the Mediterranean reported that the American squadron were in the Archipelago.

The brig Maria, of Liverpool, on her return from Buenos Ayres, stuck in the British Channel, at about seven persons, including several women and children, who were passengers, were drowned.

The profitable office of King's Printer, for Scotland, has been conferred on Sir Walter Scott.

The Baltimore Gazette of Friday gives the following as an extract of a letter from Santa Martha, received via Jamaica by the schooner Express, which arrived on that morning, bringing Jamaica papers of the 5th inst.

"On the 9th inst. a squadron, composed of one ship of the line, four frigates, and a schooner, came off the port; hovered about us until next day about two o'clock, when they proceeded to leeward. This day's post brings accounts of their being at anchor of a deserted part of the coast to leeward of Savanna, in all probability in search of water, or perhaps, looking for prizes. Every thing was ready here to give them a warm reception, had they attempted a landing. Gen. Montilla who happened to be upon one of his estates, ten leagues from where they were lying, immediately came up to Sallzedo, and raised an alarm. The militia of that district; he also ordered up the Typhores of the guard [one of their crack regiments] from Cartagena; so that, if the enemy attempted to land, he will be met on all vulnerable points of the coast. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which every individual runs to arms to defend his country."

The Congress of Bogota passed several laws with a view of benefiting public credit and revenue. One takes one sixth of the salaries from all persons employed by Government; and an increase tax has been laid on all persons residing in Colombia.

All vessels going from Jamaica to Colombia will require to have a certificate with all goods they may carry over.

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10th ult.

"We have here the Mexican legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena and Dominguez, with their secretary, Mr. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to install the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that his extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some variation in the political machinations, which some Cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world.

The day before yesterday the Battalion of Barcas arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Cartagena: we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the Army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

It is reported that Lord Cochrane has been assured by the British government, that it would not concern itself with his proceedings if he did not enter an English port.

It is affirmed that the Holy Alliance met to differ for the promulgation of the Portugeze Constitution, till the Government have time to make representations to the Emperor, Don Pedro.

The accounts from Constantinople are still of a doubtful character. The city presented a scene of devastation, all the palaces of the grandees having been pillaged. The Sultan was encamped under the protection of the banner of the Prophet, surrounded by his paruzives. The firm conduct of the Sultan has induced many of his former opponents to make common cause with him; but it is admitted, even by those most anxious for his success, that no certain opinion can as yet be formed concerning the ultimate result of the bold measure which he has taken.

In the commencement of the struggle, none of the foreign, but the English Ambassador, could procure a courier to convey the intelligence of the insurrection to their respective Government. It is added that 5,000 Janizaries have fallen by the hands of the Bostandjis. In the mean time it appears by the accounts from Corinth that the insurrectionary spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Maltese inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pindus &c, but this revolt could have no connection with that of Constantinople.—The Turks of Castoria, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the Archbishop and a great number of peaceful Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Macina, and after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Anaschitza, which they burnt as well as several Turkish villages in that country.

Baltimore Patriot.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

A letter from Guatemala, received at Boston says we are without any news from the Congress of Panama, without doubt because the Representatives of Colombia, Peru and Guatemala, were the only ones that had arrived there. At this date (June 18th) those from Mexico must be there; and the majority being convened, it is natural to expect that they will commence their sessions. I have requested one of my particular friends there to advise you directly of the most important occurrences of the session.

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10th ult.

"We have here the Mexican legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena and Dominguez, with their secretary, Mr. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to install the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that this extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some variation in the political machinations, which cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world.

The day before yesterday the Battalion of Barcas arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Cartagena: we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the Army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

APPRENTICES WANTED.

We will take two or three apprentices that can apply well recommended to the Hatting Business. Apply at my sale shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run.

JOHN STELLIE.

July, 1826.—27—11.

VARIETY.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTRY.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FACT.

Messrs. Editors.—In my last researches for information, I have not met with any article which has so deeply interested my mind, as the following account of the behaviour of a person *born blind*, upon receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an Oculist. I think you cannot afford a greater gratification or treat to your numerous readers, than by giving it a place in your useful Sentinel. Yours respectfully.

LECTOR.

The operator, Dr. Grant, having observed the eyes of his patient, and examining his relatives and friends, that it was highly probable he could remove the cataract which prevented his sight; all his acquaintance, who had any authority to presume that he was a swindler and a dangerous man.

It is stated in an eastern paper, that sweet oil, rubbed upon brass furniture, and upon horses, will effectually prevent flies from settling on them or biting the other.

A silver mine has, it appears been discovered in Adams County, in this state, and an attempt is making to form a company to work it. The ore is of considerable richness.

LETTER.

A letter from a warm personal friend of Commodore Porter, to Mr. Niles, says, "Do not be surprised that Com. Porter, whose aspiring mind, caused him in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should at the head of the allied Navies of Mexico and Colombia, become the terror of the Spanish Coast. It is not, it is his destiny to exact from the Southern Republics, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank,) to said Bowditch, by the date of January 1st, 1825, which is also on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit, a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank,) to said Bowditch, bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office. The sum required to be made by the sale is \$290 dollars with interest from the 23d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into the bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 15th, 1826.

NOTE.—It is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by William Neal, in the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M. Neal in the property, will be sold on the 18th day of Oct. next, next to the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, to wit, sixty acres of land in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Poons Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and twenty four dollars, with interest from the 1st day of Nov. 1823 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten percent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 6th, 1826.

NOTE.—It is hereby given that, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Powers, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 8th of July 1821, which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit, a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank,) to said Bowman, bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office. The sum required to be made by the sale is \$290 dollars with interest from the 23d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into the bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 18—33d.

RACING.

THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on the 2d Wednesday in October next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia will be in fine order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render it safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.

E. M. WAGGLER, Secy.

August 23, 1826—3d

The editors of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Secretary by the 11th day of Oct.

NEW CURRYING SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established a CURRYING SHOP on Main Street adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for OURSELVES.

KENNEY and CLARK.

Lex September 8, 1826—36d.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower, and for many years occupied by them as a Tavern.

They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said Tavern, having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is brick and in every way fitted for the Tavern or stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them; well suited and situated for garden or pasture. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless; any person wishing to be informed, may apply to H. Wills, living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville. Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and JOSEPH WALLACE.

TO FARMERS.</h

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

During the late sitting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in Lexington, the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum passed a resolution, inviting the members to visit that institution: The Grand Lodge accepted the invitation, and most of the members in company with the commissioners attended. We give below the resolutions of the Commissioners, together with the letter to their Chairman from the Grand Lodge, expressive of their gratification on observing the order, regularity and neatness which appeared in every part of that establishment.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum held 30th August 1826 at Mr. Hunt's Store, —present, John W. Hunt Ch'm. John Bradford, Wm. Morton and Richard Higgins.

On now.—It was unanimously agreed to invite the members of the Grand Lodge to visit the Asylum this evening at 4 o'clock, or at any time that may be more convenient to them. The Commissioners will attend to receive them, upon being informed when it may suit their convenience.

Ordered.—That the Superintendant permit any of the members of said Lodge to visit and inspect the building, and its inmates, that may be proper to be seen during their visitings.

It is further ordered.—That the Superintendant furnish the Grand Master of said Lodge with a copy of the foregoing; and request him to communicate the same to the members. —JOHN W. HUNT, Ch'm.

A copy Att. ANDREW McCALLA, Super't.

To John W. Hunt Esq. Chairman of the Board of Managers, of the Lunatic Asylum of Lexington.

Sir.—The members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, beg leave to acknowledge the obligation, conferred on them, by your polite invitation, (of which they have availed themselves) to visit the institution, over which you preside.

The Lunatic Asylum, being founded upon the principles of Charity, Humanity and Philanthropy, and having for its object the alleviation of the distressed; and the restoration, to their friends and to society, of unfortunate beings, who by the dispensation of a divine Providence, have been deprived of their reason. This visit, could not fail to excite in the bosom of every Mason present, feelings of sympathy and deep interest.

Although the unfortunate and distressed situation of some of the inmates, produced some unpleasant sensations, on your visitors, for the moment; they were greatly overbalanced by the reflection, that the humanity and charity of individuals, and the liberality, of a wise and philanthropic Legislature, have established an Institution, in every respect well calculated, to elevate their distress, to make their situation more comfortable than it otherwise could be, and of practicable, to restore them to reason and to their friends and country.

Your visitors were highly gratified to observe, the order, regularity and neatness, which appeared in every part of the establishment; it shews the capacity, and attention, of its Officers, and proves the faithful discharge of their duty.

The Asylum is a public institution, which in the opinion of your visitors, is entitled to the praise and admiration, of an enlightened community; and worthy the attention of the Legislature of a free people.

Here, the unfortunate inmates, are provided with every necessary and comfort, suitable to their situation; they have the benefit of the best medical aid, derived from the attending physicians, and from the advice, and attention of the enlightened, learned and distinguished medical faculty of Transylvania University; to say nothing of the savings to the state, in a pecuniary point of view, the pleasing truth that by means of this institution, many unfortunate, and distressed individuals, who would be otherwise lost to society, may be restored to their friends and country, and become useful citizens.—Reflects much honor upon the individuals who commenced, and the Legislatures who promoted its establishment; and the manner in which it has been conducted, entitle its managers, superintendent and officers, to the highest credit and applause.

May your institution meet the expectations, and receive the support of an enlightened public, is the sincere prayer of your visitors.

Accept for yourself, and the officers of the Asylum, the best wishes, of your friends and humble servants

THOMAS BODLEY,
LEVY TYLER,
JOHN PAYNE,
Committee.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 4.

About the 1st of March 1775, Col. Boone with forty choice woodsmen from Powell's valley, together with Col. Richard Henderson, Capt. N. Hart, John Galtrell and Maj. Wm. B. Smith, again attempted to brave the terrors of a savage wilderness, with the view of making a permanent settlement in the fertile regions of Kentucky. They prosecuted their journey until within 15 miles of where Boonesborough now stands, unmolested, when [on the 20th of March, a little before day break] they were attacked by a party of Indians, who fired into their ranks, and wounded a Capt. Twitty through both knees, and his servant mortally. The Indians rushed forward to Twitty's tent to scalp him, when a faithful bulldog p's his, laid hold of one of them by the throat and put him down; he cried out for help, to his companions, when one of them tomahawked the dog, and the whole made a precipitate retreat. Boone's party lost two men killed and had one wounded. Notwithstanding the enemy were repulsed, on the 23d they returned again and made a second attack, in which three white men were killed and two wounded and the enemy again repulsed. Having arrived on the bank of the Kentucky river, the party on the 1st day of April 1775 began to erect a fort, and called it Boonesborough [after Col. Boone] and the place has retained that name from that to the present time.

On the 4th day of April the Indians killed one of Boone's party—on the 14th the fort was finished, when Col. Boone set out on his return for his family whom he had left on Clinch river, and as soon as the journey could be accomplished returned with them to Boonesborough. Mrs. Boone and her daughters, were the first white women that migrated to Kentucky. On the 24th day of December following, the Indians killed one white man and wounded another near Boonesborough.

In the spring of the same year (1774.) Benjamin Logan (afterwards Gen. Logan, and a conspicuous character in the history of Kentucky) set out from his residence near Abingdon Virginia, for this new country. On his arrival in Kentucky, he, with William Gillespie, planted and raised a small crop of corn. Logan returned to his family, and on the 8th of March 1776 he arrived again at his camp in Kentucky, with Mrs. Logan and the rest of his family.

This place was afterwards known by the names of Logan's station and St. Asaphs.

Logan endeavored to prevail on some adventurers in the neighborhood of the Crab Orchard, to make a stand with him at his place, but without effect; he was therefore compelled for the safety of his family, which he considered in great danger to remove them to Harrodsburg, after which he returned home himself and attended to his crop. His family remained at Harrodsburg until February 1777 when they also joined him at St. Asaphs.

During the year 1775, Boonesborough and Harrodsburg were places of general rendezvous and considered the only places of safety in the country; these therefore who removed their families to Kentucky, made choice of one of these places for a temporary residence. About the month of September in that year, Harrodsburg was first honoured with the presence of a white woman. Among the first were Mrs. McGahey, Mrs. Deutou and Mrs. Hogan.

On the 14th day of July 1776, being a fine pleasant evening, Jemima Boone, a daughter of Col. Boone, and Betsey and Fanny Calloway, daughters of Col. Calloway, took a walk from the fort at Boonesborough down the margin of the Kentucky river; they had gone but a short distance before they were surprised by a party of Indians who lay in ambush, taken prisoners and hurried off as fast as possible. It was no sooner known that the young women were missing, than Col. Boone Maj. Wm. Smith and six other men on foot pursued them and on the 16th a little below the upper Blue Licks, overtook them, killed two of the Indians, recovered the young women without losing a man or having one wounded.—Col. Calloway and family had arrived at Boonesborough but a short time previous to this event.

Capt. George Rogers Clark (afterwards Gen. Clark) arrived in Kentucky early in 1775, left Leesburg in the fall, went to Pittsburgh and returned early in 1776.

In 1775 Col. Thompson from the state of Pennsylvania, came down the Ohio and made a number of surveys on the Ohio and Licking rivers, the latter they called Salt lick creek.*

The company of which Col. Henderson was principal, assumed the title of the Transylvania Company, and a number became attached to them during the early part of this year, after which they conceived the project of establishing a proprietary government, south of the Kentucky river, by the name and style of TRANSYLVANIA. For this purpose a convention was held at Boonesborough, the members like the ancient States General, sat under the noted large elm at that place, where all the civil officers of the proposed government were appointed.

The adventurers on the south side of Kentucky were very much divided, on account of the claim set up by the Transylvania company, within the chartered limits of Virginia, some claiming under Henderson and Co., and some under Virginia.

In consequence of this division, a meeting of the people was called at Harrodsburg on the 1st of June, when a considerable number assembled and George Rogers Clark, (afterwards Gen. Clark) and John Gabriel Jones were elected delegates to represent the state of the country to the Legislature of Virginia. The Transylvania company used every means in their power to prevent the election of delegates to Virginia, but failed.

Through the representation of Clark and Jones to the legislature of Virginia, the county of Kentucky, [now state] was stricken off from the county of Fincastle, and to enable the inhabitants of Kentucky to defend themselves against the Indians, Clark and Jones were furnished with a quantity of ammunition. They took charge of the ammunition and with it descended the Ohio river to an island near the mouth of Lawrence's or Limestone creek, where for the want of horses to carry it on they deposited it on the island.

A few days after the arrival of Clark and Jones, at McClelland's station, the latter with nine others set out on horseback to bring the ammunition from the island. On the 26th of December they were met on Johnson's fork of Licking by a party of Indians, and were routed with the loss of four of their party. Joseph Rogers was taken prisoner, John G. Jones and William Gradeau killed, and Josiah Dixon missing who was never after heard of.

On the 29th of the same month, between 40 and 50 Indians commanded by a noted Mingo warrior named Pluggy attacked McClelland's fort, [where Georgetown now stands] in which at that time there were about 20 men; after a few hours the Indians withdrew, having received considerable injury as it was afterwards understood, with the loss of Pluggy their principal warrior. The loss of the whites were John McClelland and Charles White mortally wounded, and Robert Todd (afterwards General Todd) and Edward Worthington wounded who recovered.

After the attack made on McClelland's fort, a party from Harrodsburg made a second attempt to bring the ammunition from the island, and succeeded and deposited it in Harrodsburg. This was considered not only a relief at that moment, but an important means of saving the country. As by it the people were not only enabled to procure food for themselves, but to defend their forts against the attacks of the Indians. As there were not more than 20 to 30 men who were materially interested in keeping possession of the posts on the north side of the Kentucky, they were considered too few to maintain their standing in the spring, they therefore on the 30th January 1777 broke up and removed some to Boonesborough, and the rest to Harrodsburg. Thus the whole population of Kentucky were in these two forts, and did not exceed 100 men fit for duty, and about 40 families who were to be supported by meat from the woods and corn from the fields.

The perilous situation of the country at this time, pointed out the necessity of forming the militia in the order of time, this article should have appeared in Sec. 3.

to companies, and their submitting to some kind of authority. George Rogers Clark, who shortly after was commissioned a Major, was appointed to command at Harrodsburg—Col. Calloway and Boone at Boonesborough.

On the 20th of March 1777 a large body of Indians laid siege to Harrodsburg. They began their operations by dividing into small parties, and waylaying every path and avenue to the fort from the fields or forest; concealing themselves behind trees, bushes, &c. and they also attempted to cut off all supplies by killing the cattle. Unable however to accomplish their purpose, they retired from Harrodsburg and made a descent on Boonesborough. During the attack on Harrodsburg, Garret Pendegras was killed, and Peter Flynn either killed or taken, as his body was never found.

Kentucky having been formed into a county; on the 12th day of April, Richard Calloway and John Todd were elected to represent the people in the General Assembly of Virginia:

On the 20th April Benj. Lynn and Samuel Moore, two active woodsmen set out from Harrodsburg for Illinois; their business was only known to Major Clark and a few others until after their return, which was on the 22d of June, and not then to many. Maj. Clark's arrangements with the executive, and his expedition the next Spring best explains the arrival of Lynn and Moore to Kaskaskias.

On the 20th of May 1777, whilst the women at Logan's station were milking early in the morning, having a guard of men with them, a large party of Indians who had been concealed, made a sudden attack upon them, in which one man was killed, and two wounded, one of which mortally, the other with the women and the rest of the men got into the fort.

The man who was mortally wounded, was left on the ground, as the party were unable to bring him off: his name was Burr Harrison. The Indians were afraid to attempt to approach the wounded man, as he was within rifle shot of the fort and in open view. After some time he was discovered attempting to rise, when Logan who had in vain endeavored to excite a party to aid him in bringing in the wounded man, made the attempt alone and succeeded in the midst of a shower of Bullets discharged at him by the Indians without receiving any injury.

On the 4th of July Boonesborough was besieged by about 200 Indians; they killed one white man and wounded two. At that time there were only 22 men in the fort. The siege lasted two days, during which the Indians had seven of their party killed.

About this time all the stations in the country were besieged, for the obvious purpose of preventing the people from aiding each other.

On the 19th July 1777, Logan's station was again besieged by about 200 Indians; there was at that time only 15 men in the fort, two of whom were killed and one wounded.

One of the men killed was shot down at the fort gate and scalped, and a large bundle of paper laid on his breast. These papers were proclamations from Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) at that time Commander in Chief of all the British forces in Canada, and addressed to the people of Kentucky generally, and to Clark and Logan by name. They were kept secret by Gen. Logan for many years afterwards, for what reason is not known.

About this time Col. John Bowman arrived from Virginia at Logan's station with 100 men, most of whose time of service had expired on the road, and was not considered as a permanent protection.

[Section 5.—Will contain many interesting occurrences of this very eventful period, among which are a formidable attack made by the Indians on Harrodsburg—Boone taken prisoner by the Indians at the Lower Blue Licks &c. Two attacks made on Boonesborough by a large body of Indians. The country preserved by the intrepid and hazardous conduct of Benj. Logan and James Harrod, &c.

Most of the important facts contained in these notes, are known to many now living in Kentucky, who, if they discover any material errors in them, are solicited to communicate such errors to us and they shall be corrected.]

FOR THE GAZETTE.

That very ridiculous practice of whiting, cutting letters and marks with a knife, so fascinating to the people of Kentucky; the existence of which is recorded in legible characters not only on the furniture of every court house in the state, but even in the Legislative halls, colleges, and seminaries of learning, has been transferred into our sanctuaries of religion. If youths, sons of respectable parents, are permitted during divine service, to be cutting letters and figures on the inside of pews, and whispering and laughing with each other without reproof, the society in which it is permitted, must share in the disgrace. If this notice does not check the practice, the subject will be resumed.

A SPECTATOR.

COMMUNICATED

RELIGION AND MASONRY.

Mr. Bradford.—I am distressed to learn that the sixth district association of Baptists held at Saltville meeting house in Mercer County in last month appointed a committee *l'et armis*, to meet at Jessamine meeting house a few miles from Nicholasville on the 30th of this month, to arraign or try the clerical at that place, in order to reach a preacher, who was formerly a member of the society of Free-masons.—In vain did this proscribed preacher offer to produce evidence of his demitting from said societies of masons, neither him or his friends were permitted to speak in extenuation of the Horrible crime, and strange as it may seem it is stated that the moderator or chairman presiding over this association, declared he would resign and not sanction the minutes or acts of that body by his signature, if one of the majority should again call up the question. These statements have come in such an imposing shape as to leave little or no doubt of their correctness. The writer of this article would fain hope that there were some exaggerations and that so respectable a body of christians have not departed so far from the liberal principles adopted by other denominations of our country. The circumstance of refusing to hear the accused or any one for him is a point in this case of the most unfavourable character for a country where religious and civil liberty has been so long protected by the laws, and practised by the most eminent men of this nation. The general complaint in every quarter of the world against Russia and Portugal for ignorance

and oppression in attempting to persecute the free-masons of those countries, is the best evidence that neither religion or the rights of man have any thing to apprehend from Masonic Societies because complaints have always been loudest in those countries, where there was the least respect for Religion or the rights of man; and this remark so fully warranted by the tyrannical Empire of Russia, and the no less benighted Kingdom of Portugal; holds good in most cases of similar attempts of individuals.—

The prosperity of Religion in general, and that of the Baptist order in particular, is very sincerely desired by the writer, and he heart with real regret of an interference of the south district with a subject that does not concern them, and that too in a manner too intemperate for any tribunal.

A FRIEND TO RELIGION.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received at the State Department of the death of Mr. ANDERSON, our Minister to Columbia. He died at Cartagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the commissioners to the great American Congress.—*Nat'l. Journal.*

DIED,

On Thursday, August 10th, at the residence of Mr. C. I. CUNY in the Pine Woods, (near Alexandria, La.) Mrs. M. F. CUNY, lady of Dr. R. R. CUNY.

At Philadelphia, on 16th August last, Mrs. Elizabeth CUMMINS, wife of Mr. Charles CUMMINS of this town.

At Athens, in Alabama, John H. COLEMAN, Esq.

Lately, Mrs. Nancy T. SPEARS, consort of Mr. Abraham SPEARS, of Bourbon.

In this place on the 30th of August, Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse BOLTON.

In this place, on the 6th inst. Andrew JACKSON, infant son of Mr. Joseph BRUNN.

On the 10th inst. in this place William EDWARD, infant son of Mr. Thomas M'ONAT.

In this place on the same Evening, Miss Maria WICKLIFFE, daughter of Mr. Charles WICKLIFFE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, Irish and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Back Laced Satin and London Superfine

BROAD CLOTHS,

Gloves, Green Bonnets, Broads, Garters and Mixed, for SUTTOLETS and GREAT COATS.

CAMPING STICKS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs;

BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7;

FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages;

WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment,

WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes

All of which will be sold at his usual low rate. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD,

No. 49, Main street.

Lexington, September 1826—33-6t

BOOK BINDING.

BOOK BINDING.</h4

POETRY.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON,

NATURE'S GLAD OFFERING.

COLUMBIA weeps! The trumpet's glad-sounding song From all the hills, had wak'd the slumbering earth. Nature assigned, to earth's remotest bound, The garb of gladness and the smile of mirth. The eastern hills, in verdure clad and gay, Received the smile of nature's fairest dawn; The vales rejoiced at each refulgent ray, And glory beamed on each resounding lawn. The bugle sounded in the passing breeze; The reed, the pipe, teemed with harmonious glee; And all the land and ocean's loaming seas, The chorus joined of FREEDOM'S JUBILEE. The noon-day came; and Nature on her throne, Crown'd with the Sun, looked on the earth below; Her diadem in glorious brightness shone, And all her works smiled with a joyous glow.

'Be glad, ye earth, said Nature, and rejoice, For FREEDOM reigns and man again is FREE! Proclaim the triumph with the trumpet's voice, And hail in gladness FREEDOM'S JUBILEE. Bring forth, COLUMBIA, thy beloved son, And from the altar bid his spirit rise: A meet glad offering to the Holy One, And earth's most glorious, grateful, sacrifice.' COLUMBIA wept! The altar blazed, and high The smoke ascended to the God of love; And earth resigned, and the propitious sky, Received the Patriot JEFFERSON above.

'Weep not, COLUMBIA, said the mighty Queen, 'For glory crowns thy best beloved son; 'Thy FREEDOM hallowed by his death hath won, 'And he in death a triple crown hath won.' The feast proceeds; the triumph proclaims again, The joys of freedom on its natal day' Gladness and joy once more in triumph reign, And heaven sends forth an earth illumining ray. 'Tis even tide; the queen again ascends Her radiant throne, to close the festal scene; And pale COLUMBIA tremblingly attends, Another summons from the mighty queen.

'Bring forth, fair one, thy next beloved son, 'And on the altar bid the offering kneel; 'And he for him the crown of glory won, 'And for thy freedom Heaven's eternal seal.' COLUMBIA wept! The altar blazed again, The flame ascending to the heavens high: FREEDOM was hallowed in its glorious reign And, *Amens* crown'd in glory in the sky.

PYTHIAS.

THE MARTIAL PETTICOAT.

During the war of 1813, the British ships approaching New-London, and threatening an instant attack, a battery was mounted on Groton Bank, by a few volunteers, who found some difficulty in procuring fuses for cartridges, when the incidents described below took place.

When war's red banner waved on high, And foes appear'd in view, To guard our land from threaten'd storm, Each patriot-spirit flew. On Groton's heights a battery rear'd, Demands the soldier's care, And ammunition to provide All hearts and hands prepare. For flannel Major SMITH throws off His drawers quick as thought, And Mrs. BAILEY instant gives Her under petticoat. Take it, she cries, tell Briton's sons, Sooner than strike our flag, Columbia's children all as one, Will part with their lastrag. With pleasure are the gifts receiv'd, Courage and joy unite, For they can ne'er be beaten, who So promptly strip to fight. But not for cartridges is 'mid The offering of the fair; To nobler purpose quick applied, It streams aloft in air.

Our country is a ship, they say, Then how soon to man her, As to her gallant sons display Such heart inspiring banner! For who would not, by led, Beauty and Booty save, With ten fold zeal, white o'er his head Should such an ensign wave! For me, the Turkish three-tail'd arms Or Eagle, pride of world, Have not such animating charms As Petticoat uncurl'd. Of old, the Grecian dog of war, Else the story lies, To stow the siege of Troy employ'd A Petticoat's disguise. But we, as bold as Alexander, All peril fearing not, Would rather die while fighting under Our war like Petticoat. Indeed, 'tis said our President, The brave and good MONROE, With cordial heart and friendly grasp Told Mrs. BAILEY so.— Then health to both—but that our song May end in this direction— May we ne'er wan, in time of need For Petticoat protection.

C. II.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

Sweet home of peace! the ling'ring day, Still plax upon thy turrets grey; But silent now the voice of prayer Which once uprose so sweetly there: The cricket's fitful cry alone Is mingled with the low wind's moan. Sadly they seem to wail the fate, That left thy altars desolate.

Sweet home of peace! how oft I've stood Amid thy little solitude. A truant boy stolen forth to get The cruce's bill and the violet, And listen to the village hum Which on the quiet year would come, With the long echoing laugh and shout, Sent shrilly from the urchin rout.

And oft at Autumn's balmy eve, When the bright flowers began to leave The faded grass, and gloriously The harvest moon went up the sky;

From the far distant greenwood tree, The kit's light notes of melody, Stole upwards to the holy ground As joyously the dance went round, Here, when the Sabbath day was done, And ruddily the Summerskin Shoe o'er the little vale below,—

Uprose the hymn so sweet so slow, The traveller in the distant glen Paused on his way to catch again The lingering notes, till parting day, Threw its cold shadows o'er his way. Those days have passed; and mournfully The chilly wind goes rustling by, But finds not there those beauteous flowers It sported with in happier hours; And gentle forms who love to gaze Upon their bloom in youthful days. Like them have passed away and died, And humbly here sleep side by side.

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATING

LANDS

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for *CASH* by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a *Tract of LAND* lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Stor to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of Oct. 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Stor to the mortgaged property, to wit: a *Tract of LAND* lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) execued by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: *One Hundred Acres of LAND*, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 260 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Augt. 1821 which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court,) by Wm. Palmette to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Augt. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right and title and interest of said Palmette to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) In lot No 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmette lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$280 with interest from the 22d January 1825 and \$280 with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the day of redemption.

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By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branches, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM. COOLIDGE.

20—tf.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.

Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling, Riding, Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pain in the breast,

Double and Single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business, in its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1826—18—tf.

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of

BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop.

Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be particularly attended to 23—tf.

NOTICE

Department of State, July 14, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transact with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

August 4—30—10.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers, ten times.

18—tf.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection.

At New-Orleans

240 barrels of Pork

500 barrels of fresh fine Flour

3200 gallons good proof Whiskey

270 bushels good sound Beans

3200 pounds good hard Soap

1000 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

56 bushels good clean Salt

1000 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the first day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of October, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork

1250 barrels fresh fine Flour

800 gallons good proof Whiskey

55 bushels good sound Beans

800 pounds good hard Soap

1000 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks

140 bushels good clean Salt

225 gallons good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the first day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.